The People's Korea

No. 1,161 EVERY SATURDAY OCTOBER 1, 1983 Per Copy Price: ¥250 (US$2.00)

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Explosion Rocks U.S. Cultural Center in Taegu: Most Violent Anti-U.S. Act in S. Korea

As a dramatic anti-U.S. violent action, a bomb blast ripped through the U.S. Cultural Center in the city of Taegu, 150 miles southeast of Seoul, south Korea, on the evening of September 22.

The bomb exploded as a student and a police officer were examining two suspicious-looking bags the student had found at the cultural center in Taegu, police said.

This was the third violent action against American cultural centers in south Korea.

In March 1982, the American Cultural Center in Pusan, the southern port city of south Korea, was set on fire.

Virulent anti-American leaflets, which were scattered outside the building at the time of the attack, accused the U.S. of subjugating south Korea economically, perpetuating Korea's division into north and south and supporting an unpopular military regime. They demanded that the U.S. pull out of Korea and called on Pusan citizens to rise up in the anti-American struggle.

The attack followed a fire set at the American Cultural Center in Kwangju City in December 1980. Last year, Stars and Stripes were burnt in at least two universities, including Kangwon National University in Chunchon.

These anti-American actions were unprecedented in 38 years of extensive American presence in south Korea.

The latest anti-American violent action is seen as protest against Reagan's planned visit to south Korea in November.

Meanwhile, south Korean students don't seem to stop their anti-"government" rallies and demonstrations.

After summer vacation, Seoul National University students were the first to take an anti-"government" action.

On Sep. 13, students of the most prestigious school in south Korea scattered anti-"government" handbills on their campus.

Some 10,000 students of Yonsei and Koryo universities, both of which are leading private institutions in Seoul, held anti-"government" rallies on Sep. 15 and 16.

Students of Hankuk University of Foreign Studies in Seoul and Chung Bok National University in Chongju also took protest action on their campuses on Sep. 15.

Students will take more active protest actions as November is drawing near. U.S. President Ronald Reagan is expected to visit south Korea in November.

An explosion occurred at the American Cultural Center in Taegu, a city in southeastern south Korea on the evening of Sep. 22. Police said the explosion at 9:35 p.m. destroyed a porch and a second-floor library at the U.S. Cultural Center in south Korea's fourth-largest city. (AP Radiophoto)

WHO Regional Seminar Held In Pyongyang

The World Health Organization South-East Asia Regional Conference on Primary Health Care was held in the DPRK capital of Pyongyang from Sep. 7 to 16.

At the conference which was attended by delegations and delegates from 17 countries and 6 international organizations, views were exchanged on the successes and experiences gained in primary health care of member nations and sincere debates took place concerning practical ways for expanding and developing cooperation among these countries in this domain.

The 10-day conference adopted recommendations to the member nations of the WHO South East Asia Regional Office and to the WHO and other U.N. organizations.

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The conference was a significant meeting which marked a new occasion in bringing to a new higher stage the level of phc urgently arising in the practice of health and in strengthening the bonds of friendship, unity and cooperation among the member nations in the work for ensuring health for all by the year 2000.

The plenary meeting adopted the following agenda items:

1. Concept of primary health care(phc)-implementation of policy and strategy of phc in support of health for all by the year 2000 (hfa/2000) in member countries;

2. National health development strategy to support hfa/2000 through phc and national health system;

3. Health infrastructure development for planning and management of national health development in support of strategy for hfa/2000 and phc;

4. The role of government and international agencies in support of phc.

At the closing session, the directors of the Who South-East Asia Region, and delegates of India, Malta, Ethiopia, Iran, Jamaica and the WHO made speeches.

Noting that the DPRK's work for phc is a best one and deserves praise, they said in unison that they came to learn from the Korean people's rich experience in phc and clearly realize the great vitality of the Juche idea.

The speakers extended thanks to President Kim Il Sung and Secretary Kim Jong Il for their deep concern for the success of the conference.

Delegates of various countries and international organizations were interviewed by reporters of the KCNA before leaving Pyongyang.

Addressing the press conference, U Ko Ko, Regional Director of the WHO Regional Office for South-East Asia, said:

"The WHO South-East Asia Regional Conference was held in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea because your country has attained a high level in overall health services, to say nothing of primary health care.

"The conference was attended by delegates of different views. But they were struck with admiration at the achievements of the Korean people in health services while going round hospitals, clinics, sanitary and prevention stations, medicine control offices and other health centres in your country.

"A system of health services has been established in Korea under which all the people enjoy the benefits of medical assistance.

"In Korea the superior section doctor system is in force and institutions have been built in all places to heighten the level of primary health care.

"Your country owes all its successes in health services entirely to the wise leadership of the great leader President Kim Il Sung and the dear leader Secretary Kim Jong Il."

Socialist Countries Boycott Seoul's IPU Conf.

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Bulgaria, Cuba, East Germany (GDR), Viet Nam, Poland, Togo, Mongolia, Czechoslovakia, Albania, Nicaragua and the Soviet Union decided not to attend the 70th IPU Conference in Seoul.

So far, 26 countries decided to boycott Seoul's IPU Conference, reported Radio Pyongyang on Sep. 27.

The number of the countries which will not attend the planned IPU Conference is expected to exceed 30.

S. Korean Soldier Defects To Pyongyang Again

A private first class of the south Korean army named Yang Gi Sok came over to the northern half of the Republic on September 11, breaking away from the disgraceful life in the army, reported the KCNA on Sep. 15.

A 20-year-old soldier is the fourth south Korean defector this year.

Kim Song Bae, a south Korean businessman, was the first to seek political asylum in the DPRK in May this year.

In July, a 19-year-old south Korean youth named Yun Gwon Sok defected to Pyongyang.

Pfc. Pyon Sang Gap, 21, of the south Korean army, crossed the Military Demarcation Line to seek freedom in August.

The KCNA said that the latest defector was a cartridge man of the firearms squad, 3rd platoon, 11th comapny, 3rd battalion, 55th regiment, 22nd division of the south Korean army.

Follow excerpts from the Sep. 15 KCNA report on the defector:

He hailed from Chungrim-Dong, Central District of Seoul. He has his mother, brother and sister at home.

Bereaved of his father at the age of 5, he hardly finished a high school and engaged himself in back-breaking labour at the "Pusan Trading Company, Ltd." in Seoul till January 1983 when he was pressoanged into the Army.

As to the motive of his coming over to the north, he said:

Through life I bitterly hated Chon Du Hwan, the dictator, military hooligan and traitor, and south Korean society and tried to seek a genuine life.

In the frontline area I came to know through the radio broadcasting of the North that in the North under the leadership of the great General Kim Il Sung there is neither exploitation nor oppression, but all people are living a happy life full of hope.

Celebrations of the national day held in Pyongyang further confirmed my determination to come over to the north.

I was deeply impressed when I heard the speech of the great General at a banquet celebrating the national day indicating a bright vista of the North for development and the road to be followed by the nation for reunification.

I could not repress at impulse to be embraced in the bosom of the great General as soon as possible.

DPRK Reacts to KAL Incident

See Related Articles on Pages 4 & 5

After a three-week silence, Pyongyang on Sep. 23 commented on the downing of a Korean Air Liners Flight 007.

The official Korean Central News Agency, introducing statements issued by Tass and the Soviet government, said:

"Our own experiences tell us that it is an old game of the U.S. imperialists to try to attain their sinister aggressive purpose by faking up a provocative incident and laying the blame at another's door."

By Muhammad al Missuri

"Kimilsungist Cause Admirably Carried Forward" (23)

Chapter Five

Great Cause of Kimilsungism With Bright Future

New Radiant Milestone

(Continued from the previous issue)

The cause of Kimilsungism has advanced a long way through the unprecedentedly arduous revolutionary struggle and now reached the high eminence which commands a bright perspective view of its complete triumph.

The Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea is, first of all, a Shining milestone which indicates the road of complete victory for the great cause of Kimilsungism.

In his historic report, the respected leader President Kim Il Sung declared the modelling of the whole society on the Juche idea as the general task of the Korean revolution and clearly showed the way to carry it out.

As President Kim Il Sung clarified, patterning the whole society after the Juche idea means building a communist society by maintaining this idea as a steadfast guideline and applying it thoroughly in the revolution and construction. In other words, it means realizing the complete independence of the working masses by training all members of society into communist men of a Juche type and transforming all aspects of social life as required by the Juche idea.

Kimilsungism regards all revolutionary struggles essentially as those for the independence of the working masses and teaches that a communist society is precisely a society where their independence is fully realized.

This is a completely new original idea in the development of human thoughts and the revolutionary struggle of the working class.

By defining the communist society as such for the first time in history, Kimilsungism has shown a full look of the communist society which had so far been handled as something imaginary.

The communist society is an ideal society mankind has dreamed of for ages, the highest peak of their hope.

Humanity has devoted tremendous time, talent and energy for the building of communist society, indeed.

How many thinkers, leaders and unknown revolutionaries have dedicated their lives to this sacred cause!

No one, however, had clearly shown a picture of this society or indicated the route to it as well as the principles and ways of building it.

So it seemed to people a vague, unpredictable question of a very distant future like seeing a dim light flickering in a thick fog.

Now that the urgent question of mankind, for the solution of which the answer remained very vague, has been put on the order of the day and the way of its settlement shown clearly, can there be a more amazing event than this?

The historical experience of humanity gained in the long-drawn struggle for the building of an ideal society patently proves that communism can be built with success only when they regard immortal Kimilsungism as their steadfast guideline and thoroughly translate it into reality, for it provides them with a man-centered world outlook which places man in the centre of all thinking and puts everything in his service and with a revolutionary doctrine which illumines the straight way to realize a complete independence of the working masses.

Modelling of the whole society on the Juche idea is a noble and worthwhile undertaking aimed to further the revolution and construction and realize the complete independence of the working masses under the banner of Kimilsungism.

Imbuing the whole society with one ideology is a great event the like of which has neither existed in the history of over one century of the working-class movement nor been seen and heard anywhere else. No one but a great leader capable of transforming the world and leading the times can dare imagine such a thing.

Such a historic cause has been taken up by the Korean revolution as its general task and the fundamental principles and methods which should be maintained in the struggle to fulfil it expounded scientifically. Thus a sure guarantee has been afforded for the complete victory of great Kimilsungism.

This will be recorded as a great landmark also in the history of the international communist movement. It will give a guideline to the progressive people of the world in their struggle for independence and inspire them with greater vigour.

The respected leader President Kim Il Sung's historic report to the Party congress also serves as the waymark for a new all-out march, which illuminates the path immediately ahead in the cause of Kimilsungism and encourages all the Korean people to move ahead more vigorously towards the complete victory of socialism with a great hope and ambition and full of confidence.

Winning the complete victory of socialism is the task of struggle for the immediate period ahead in modelling the whole of society after the Juche idea.

A completely triumphant socialist society is a community where there is no class distinction and the corrosive action of the outdated ideas of all hues is no longer existent and where all the working people, free from tough and toilsome work, are better off than the erstwhile middle class.

When the complete victory of socialism is achieved, the following question will come to the fore and be solved—the question of preparing all members of society to be genuinely communist revolutionaries after the whole society has been working-classized, and of finally eradicating the differences in physical and mental work, introducing distribution according to needs and realizing complete social equality, on the basis of the successes gained in socialist economic construction.

This means that the complete victory of socialism is the most important height that must be taken in modelling the whole society on the Juche idea.

Complete victory of socialism in Korea is not a matter of the distant future, but a task of struggle that must be carried out in the near future.

This is a militant programme which shows the people their hopeful future and brilliant perspective; it is a banner which inspires them with confidence in victory and with immense prowess and fighting spirit.

The report also puts forward the struggle programme for the revolutionization, working-classization and intellectualization of the whole society.

As the respected President Kim Il Sung explained, this is an undertaking for human remoulding which is aimed at making all members of society independent and creative social beings with revolutionary ideological consciousness and a high level of cultural standard; it is a work of social transformation to reshape all social relations on the pattern of the working class.

(To be continued)

Recommendations of WHO South-East Asia Regional Conference

Recommendations to the member nations of the World Health Organization South East Asia Regional Office and to the WHO and other U.N. organizations were adopted at the WHO South East Regional Conference on Primary Health Care which was held in Pyongyang from September 7 to 16.

The recommendations consist of 14 articles—"political commitment", "national health policies", "national plan of actions", "intersectoral coordination", "community participation", "resources for primary health care", "health infrastructure", "manpower development", "training", "management information system", "traditional system of medicines and pharmacies", "essential drugs", "role of WHO and other U.N. agencies" and "bilateral and multilateral collaboration."

Noting that there is already a strong political commitment in all the countries for achieving the goal of hfa/2000, the recommendations point out that public information and a programme of health education should be launched to create the desired awareness among the people and their representatives to hasten the process of demand for phc facilities among the people, which in turn will lead to further enhanced political commitment.

The recommendations stress:

National policy relating to phc should be broadly disseminated among leading professional groups and functionaries—health and non-health—involved in community development activities and the community and its leaders should also be made aware of the policy for mobilising their participation.

Considering that socio-economic development and health development are closely inter-related and that there is a need for close collaboration and coordination between health and other socio-economic activities, it is commended that:

Concerted actions from all health-related development sectors may be initiated and coordinated to support and to contribute to health sector for achieving the goal of hfa/2000.

A strong coordinating mechanism between the different departments and ministries of the government dealing with the health and health-related subjects should be evolved and set in motion to implement phc activities.

Taking into consideration that the resource constrains in many countries are adversely affecting the implementation of the PHC programme, the recommendations say that based on a well-formulated integrated national plan the resources of international, national and non-government organizations should be utilized optimally for achieving the broad objectives of phc.

The recommendations note that speedier measure should be taken to extend the phc coverage to cover all segments of the community which still remain uncovered and the logistical support for the health care delivery system should be meticulously planned to provide comprehensive preventive and promotive health care facilities to the community.

Referring to the question of increasing the number of the health workers and their training, the recommendations stress that shortage of health workers in phc should be filled up by means of reeducating the existing health workers and introducing those engaged in traditional medicine, and an adequate number of training institutions should be established at the terminal level for training first-line and community health workers.

The recommendations say that the member states should have an integrated approach of traditional and modern medicine in their phc system through collaboration and cooperation with each other and should make expeditious efforts to achieve self-sufficiency in the production of essential drugs required for the phc programme.

The recommendations appreciate the cooperative and constructive roles being played by who and other sister U.N. agencies in collaborating and supporting the member states in planning and implementing various health and health-related activities pertaining to primary health care.

The recommendations continue: WHO should play a pivotal role in coordinating and channelising the support programme of all such U.N. agencies consistent with their broad objectives.

WHO should evolve a system of national and regional information related to primary health care for dissemination to the member nations.

The recommendations say that suitable mechanisms should be evolved by the member states to optimally utilize such assistance consistent with the immediate and long-term strategies related to the objective of health for all by the year 2000.

The WHO South East Regional Conference on Primary Health Care was held in Pyongyang, the capital of the DPRK, from Sep. 7 to 16.

By Katamura Eiju

— The Democratic People's Republic of Korea —

Juche Society, a Healthy Society Where All People Make Efforts (1)

Basic Role of Health Preservation Policy in DPRK

Public health service is very important. Improving this work is essential for the prevention of epidemics and many other diseases and for the preservation and promotion of the people's health.

Under the leadership of President Kim Il Sung, a popular system of public health has been established in the DPRK.

In the DPRK, men are regarded as the most precious, and the greatest concern and solicitude are shown to the protection of people's living and the promotion of their health.

Universal free medical care is now in force in the DPRK. This system was enforced in 1953 when the whole country was still fighting the Fatherland Liberation War.

Today, hospitals and clinics are centres working for the masses of people. They provide the people with medical care free or virtually free of charge. Health workers in Korea work devotedly for the medical treatment of people and for their health.

From this issue, The People's Korea carries an article by Katamura Eiju, a Japanese medical scientist living in Osaka, on the present condition of medical science in the DPRK, in serials.

Follows in part the preface to the article:

I can see a basic factor for the great success of the DPRK in public health. Health is a joy to all of us. So, to study the success of Korea is an important task to increase happiness of people in the world, to say nothing of us. First, let us read excerpts from the nine volume works of President Kim Il Sung. In them we see a consistent idea of health running through his works from early theses written about the time when the Korean people were liberated from the colonial rule of the Japanese imperialists and won liberation and independence for Korea to the latest theses written 34 years after that. Health policy is formulated and implemented, with the peculiar outlook on civilization that man is the most precious in society.

I can not but be surprised at this consistency backed by the idea that man—the working people—is the most precious in society, as compared with Japanese society where government policy is changing rapidly and the human rights of the working people are neglected and people are treated as if they were worms.

(1) On Improving the Public Health Service (on May 21, 1947)

△The effective prevention of epidemics
–To keep the streets and villages clean
–To activate efficient hygiene propaganda at the same time
● To increase the working people's understanding of hygiene
● To lead them to participate in the work with conscious efforts
● Health workers should devote more effort to hygiene propaganda
△Proper measures to improve medical treatment
–Public hospitals should charge much lower prices and fees for their medicines and services
–To make it possible for people living in farming villages without hospitals to receive proper medical care
–The adequate training of health workers
● Medical education should be under the control of the Education Bureau
● To reeducate doctors practising traditional Korean medicine
△Medical workers should serve the people in the true sense of the word
–They should be imbued with ardent patriotism.

(2) The Tasks of Improving Health Service and Hygiene Work (on March 19, 1948)

△To rectify bureaucratic methods of work
–To guide and investigate medical care for patients and hygiene and anti-epidemic work
△To strengthen the education of health workers
–To re-educate health workers to become genuinely dedicated to the cause of the country and the people
–To devote their skills, minds and hearts to the treatment of patients
△To increase the number of state-run hospitals and clinics
△To introduce a section doctor system (an advanced medical service system under which each doctor takes charge of a district or a workplace and looks after the health of the inhabitants)
△To step up hygiene and anti-epidemic work
–To eradicate various insanitary and uncultured living habits among the working people
–To disseminate a knowledge of health and hygiene and expand sanitary facilities
–All populated area should be provided with sanitary facilities
–To provide sanitary equipment for use in industry
–To give working people a proper rest
–To encourage sports and physical training
● Exercises at breaks must be made a routine
△It is necessary to promulgate a law on improving and strengthening the health service and hygiene work

(3) The Present Tasks Imposed on Halth Workers (on Nov. 30, 1951)

△Honorable health workers devoted to the good of the people
△To take preventive measures against all diseases
–To disseminate knowledge on public health widely among the masses of people
–Health workers should lead in improving a knowledge of hygiene
–Therapeutic organizations should serve as schools of public health and hygiene
–The surroundings should be kept clean
–Proper attention should be paid to the health of children and mothers
△To train more health workers
–To improve their qualifications and to help them acquire the latest medical technique
–To study the progress made in medical science in foreign countries
–To make the results of actual research work and experience available to health workers
–To raise the level of their political and ideological consciousness
–To correctly evaluate the work of health workers

(4) On Making Good Preparations for Universal, Free Medical Care (on Jan. 20, 1952)

△Conditions for and possibilities of introduction of universal and free medical care in the period of the anti-Japanese guerrillas' struggle
–During the Fatherland Liberation War, free medical services to people wounded by enemy bombs or gunfire
–Experience in enforcing free medical service in accordance with the Social Insurance Law
△To train health workers on a large scale
–To improve the qualifications of those now in service
–To train many women health workers
–To conduct ideological remoulding campaigns among health workers
△Rehabilitation and building of hospitals and clinics
–Not to build too large hospitals
–To build them as schools of mass education in hygiene
–Manpower and materials should be secure locally
△To increase production of medical appliances and medicines
△To further strengthen sanitation and anti-epidemic work
–To intensify propaganda about sanitation and anti-epidemic work among the people
–To disseminate knowledge on public health
–To enlist the people in efficient sanitation and anti-epidemic work
–To keep surroundings in good order
● Cleaning and disinfection
–To wage an active struggle against all uncultured and insanitary manners and customs.

(5) On Carrying out the Health Service and Hygiene Work as a Mass Movement (on May 4, 1958)

△Sanitation and cleaning work is a cultural revolution
△To do active propaganda work for sanitation
–Participation of the masses
–Participation of students
–To make the masses acquire a certain knowledge of hygiene by education
–To give concrete knowledge using posters and pamphlets about sanitation
–For factories, enterprises, agricultural cooperatives, etc. to have sanitation instructors and for each *Ri* (*Ri* means a town) to have a sanitation checkup committee
△To set up a central, provincial and a county headquarters of hygiene and anti-epidemic work
–To develop campaigns to exterminate distoma
△To build rest centres
–To do work according to a general plan for land construction

(6) Health Workers to Do Service to the People (on April, 24, 1959)

△Let's root out bourgeois ideology from among the health workers
–The old idea to work for savings
–The thought that the Chollima movement causes diseases
–The thought that agricultural cooperatives causes diseases
–The thought that women's labour causes diseases
△Sincere and whole hearted medical treatment
△Let's strive devotedly to promote the people's health and protect their lives

(7) Health Workers Should Become Revolutionary Soldiers of the Party (on June 7, 1961)

△Ideas and practice to serve the people devotedly
△Helath workers assume the duty of promoting the health of all people and making a contribution to the construction of communism
△What is most important for health workers, is ardent love for the people and sincerity for the patients
△Health workers should arm themselves with communist ideas and participate in the activities to improve the people's health and to remould all the people into communists

(8) Socialist Medical Science Is Preventive Medicine (on Oct. 20, 1966)

△It is the basis of socialist medical science that is takes preventive measures against the diseases of working people.
–To conduct efficient hygiene propaganda among the working people
–To train the body
–To improve meals
–To lead youths' students particularly medical students participate in the propaganda work
–To disseminate the knowledge of hygiene at school and in homes
–To actively mobilize Women's Union organizations
△It is impossible to prevent diseases alone.
–Public health work is a mass movement
–To prevent diseases on a mass scale by mobilizing the masses
–A campaign to make *Ri* free from diseases
△To utilize hot springs and mineral water
△To cultivate medicinal herbs at all public health organizations

(9) People's Public Health Law of the DPRK (on April 3, 1980)

(10) Let's Implement People's Public Health Law (on April 4, 1980)

△The Party's and the Government's love for the people and the people's love for the Party and the Government has produced the people's public health law.
△Introduction of the most popular free medical care system
● Policies of popular public health during the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle
–Universal and free medical care durrng the Fatherland Liberation War
–Popular and advanced free medical care in 30 years following the war
△A fundamental factor for lengthening people's average life expectancy
–The superiority of the socialist system of the Republic
–Sincere campaigns by health workers
–A happy life free from cares
△Legislation of the results attained by the people's public health work
–To further promote people's health
–To further extend people's average life expectancy
● Socialist medicine takes preventive measures against diseases but capitalist medical science gives medicines to people after they gets sick and takes no preventive measures.
–To completely prevent environmental pollution
–To raise the knowledge of hygiene among the working people
–To train the body and popularize physical culture
–To guarantee rest for the working people
● To hold fast to the principle of eight working hours, eight-hour rest and eight-hour study
△To further develop traditional Korean medicine
–To combine the treatment methods of modern medical science with that of traditional Korean medicine
△Work to train health workers
–A medical college should be set up in every province–to train necessary cadres independently
–To improve the quality of medical education
–To train women's health workers

As mentioned above, I took excerpts regarded as important from President Kim Il Sung's articles and speeches which he wrote and made in different places and in different years in the 34-year period. As you will realize by reading these, the policy of the DPRK on public health is consistent according to a guideline Premier Kim Il Sung mentioned in 1947 immediately after Korea's liberation, and its development.

Following the conclusion of World War II, both the Soviet Russia and the U.S. disarmed the Japanese army who had been occupying Korea, and framed a Demarcation Line along latitude 38°N, for convenience sake. Korea was about to be divided into two by this line in spite of its liberation and independence.

About that time, or on May 21, 1947, President Kim Il Sung who was working hard to meet the Korean people's aspiration after Korea's reunification spoke on the need to improve people's public health at the 37th meeting of the North Korean People's Committee.

The focus of his speech was on effective prevention of epidemics, on the need to keep surroundings clean, to lead people to understand hygiene, to lead people to participate in sanitation work consciously as a mass movement, to educate the masses, with health workers taking the lead, to train health workers adequately to enable them to serve the people in the true sense of the word, and so on. Later the content of some of his speeches was developed into eight hour work, to eight-hour rest every day, and also into the concept of building up energy at rest centres and taking rest for a certain period of time, and of making surroundings clean to prevent environmental pollution and methods of maintaining physical fitness.

As a result, there came into existence a new healthy society based on the Juche idea which was rooted in the history of Korea and the realities of its development—the idea that man—the working people is the most precious in society and that efforts should be made to establish a socialist society, communist society for man's happiness. (To be continued)

Was KAL Flight 007 on Spy Mission?

There are many questions about the incident of the "Korean Air Lines Flight 007."
For instance, why did KAL Flight 007 stray so far off its proper course?
Some Western media said that the Boeing 747 had been used as a spy plane.
"South Korea has regularly put passengers at risk by using airliners as flying spy stations . . ." said the Canadian daily Globe and Mail on Sept. 7.
Former U.S. Air Force communications intelligence specialists who flew on RC-135 reconnaissance flights wrote an article for the Denver Post in which they said, ". . . the official U.S. version of events is incomplete and misleading. There are serious questions about what role the capabilities of the RC-135 played and why they were not used to try to head off the tragedy."
Introduced here are articles which appeared in the Western papers urging directly or by implication that the KAL jet had been performing a spy mission:

KAL Passengers Regularly Put at Risk, Defence Editor Says

South Korea has regularly put passengers at risk by using airliners as flying spy stations, an expert on defence electronics said yesterday (Sep.6).

"Korean Air Lines planes overfly Soviet territory whenever they can manage it," said Ernest Volkman, national security editor of Defence Science Magazine in a telephone interview from New York. "An airliner is the most perfect intelligence platform you can think of," he said. It is large, stable and slow-moving so it can take accurate readings of activity on the ground and the air around it.

Pilots know it is dangerous to get lost over the Soviet Union and Korean airlines have the best navigation equipment available. Yet the Korean Air Lines plane shot down last week was more than 1,000 kilometres off course. "The plane's mission was just too obvious to the Russians. What happened to Flight 007 was inevitable."

Looking at the Korean plane's flight path over the Soviet Union, it is difficult to believe the pilot was merely lost, Mr. Volkman said. The plane went directly over the main Soviet submarine base on Kamchatka island and over at least three other military installations.

A "black box" recorder in the cargo hold of a jetliner can record frequencies of radio and radar signals in areas it is passing over. This digital recording is fed into a computer that sorts through the readings and picks out information of military value. Frequencies are changed regularly and information must be updated every few weeks.

"An amazing amount of information can be picked up from one of these flights. From an intelligency point of view this is top priority for instance for jamming radars," Mr. Volkman said.

High-flying spy planes or satellites can't get the same quality of information, and so civilians are caught in the middle of a dangerous espionage game, he said."Unless we write clear rules that revoke flying rights to airlines that go along with this spying, this type of incident will happen again."

The Soviet decision to shoot down the airliner was the culmination of a series of overflight incidents and warnings. In 1978, a Korean Air Lines 707 was forced down over Soviet territory by shots from a Soviet patrol plane. The incident led the Soviet military to upgrade its defences, on Kamchatka and Sakhalin.

"The message was loud and clear: you go over our space and we'll shoot you down," said Donald Fink, technical managing editor of Aviation Week and Space Technology magazine in a telephone interview. Since 1978, Korean airline pilots have had strict orders to avoid Soviet air space.

Experts on air navigation reached yesterday said they doubted whether the 747 could have been so far off course without the pilot knowing long before. "Most 747s have a triple-redundant inertial guidance system. (An inertial guidance system tells the pilot where he is in relation to a known position.) If one fails, there are two others you can still believe," said Frank Bready, executive director to the Institute of Navigation in Washington. "You'd have to make the same mistake three times. How you could be hundreds of miles off course is beyond me." **(The Globe and Mail, Sep. 7, 1983)**

RC-135+KAL 007=Some Questions

DENVER – A major effort seems to have been made to bewilder the American public concerning the capabilities of the U.S. Air Force RC-135 and, more importantly, the National Security Agency. As former crew members on an RC-135, we find official statements concerning the extent of that plane's involvement before and after the downing of Korean Air Lines flight 007 incompatible with our experience.

Official U.S. sources have tried to minimize the capability of the RC-135 by alleging that its mission off the coast of the Soviet Union was for the purpose of "verifying compliance with arms control agreements." Other sources have portrayed the RC-135 as a passive listening device. President Reagan stated that the aircraft was back at its base in Alaska for a full hour prior to the Soviet attack on the airliner, implying that no RC-135s were then in the vicinity.

The RC-135 is a Strategic Air Command (SAC) long-range reconnaissance aircraft that carries an electronic and communications intercept platform. It is flown by a SAC crew, but the intercept platform is manned by some 30 U.S. Air Force Security Service personnel. In addition there are several electronic warfare officers assigned to the platform. All personnel aboard the RC-135 are under the operational authority of the National Security Agency (NSA).

The RC-135 has the ability to stay aloft for missions of 18 to 20 hours, demanding but a single mid-air refueling within that period. The aircraft are assigned "orbit" areas near target nations by the NSA. The "orbit" is a flight path resembling a figure eight.

The NSA on occasion adjusts the orbits of RC-135s so that they will intentionally penetrate the airspace of a target nation. This is ordered to bring a target country's air defense systems into a state of alert so that the NSA can analyze the activated systems for potential flaws.

The RC-135 is a primary intercept platform for the NSA, meaning that it is a prime receptor of signals emanating from a surveillance target. It also performs functions that simply cannot be accomplished by satellite of ground listening stations.

The aircraft is deemed so important to U.S. intelligence collection in sensitive areas that it is always relieved on its orbit by another RC-135 just before the end of its mission. This procedure allows for 24-hour-a-day, 365-day-a-year intercept coverage. We find President Reagan's indication that the Sakhalin-Kamchatka area was abandoned by the RC-135 intercept platform to be unbelievable and contrary to NSA policy.

At this point we shall disclose several, certainly not all, of the capabilities of the RC-135. These might have been of particular value to the KAL 747 as it moved toward and eventually through Soviet airspace.

Several of these capabilities are offensive in nature; this contradicts sources who have referred to the RC-135 as a "passive listening device." These offensive capabilities are under the exclusive control of an agency, which operates unchecked by America's elected representatives.

The RC-135 has a super-advanced ultra-secure communications system which is linked to the most sophisticated communications network in the world. This system, sometimes referred to as "back-channel," permits the instantaneous reporting of real-time, tactical intelligence to the highest levels of the U.S. government, including the president, from any location in the world. A message intended for the president is designated as a "CRITIC" and is required to be in the president's hands no more than 10 minutes after the time of transmission from, for instance, an RC-135 orbiting over the Sea of Japan.

This is but a single capability of the RC-135's communications system.

It also has the capability of transmitting messages over an extremely broad range of radio frequencies, including those used by other aircraft, both civilian and military, ships, ground stations and air controllers. During the Vietnam War, crew members aboard RC-135s transmitted real-time warnings to U.S. pilots over North Vietnam warning them that they were being tracked by hostile radar. In some cases the warnings permitted U.S. pilots to evade missiles about to be launched at them from either the ground or the air.

Equipment manned by SAC electronic warfare officers can be used to "jam" radar and radio transmissions in addition to certain electronic systems in other aircraft. This capability was used in Vietnam against Soviet-supplied radars and aircraft.

The RC-135 contains an internal warning system manned in part by specially trained personnel assigned to monitor the tactical air activity and air defense radars of the target nation. This function is critical to the safety of the unarmed aircraft and its crew, whose mission continually brings them to at least the brink of potentially hostile airspace.

This function demands that the radio frequencies used by the target nation's military aircraft and air defense radars be continuously monitored for the earliest possible indication of any hostile activity that potentially could be directed against the intercept platform.

We have precise reasons to believe that the entire sweep of events – from the time the Soviets first began tracking KAL flight 007, to the "confusion" with the American reconnaissance aircraft, to the moment Soviet fighters sitting on Soviet airfields were ordered to go from "standby" to "alert" status, to the time of the shootdown – was meticuously monitored and instantaneously analyzed by U.S. intelligence.

Without sounding like apologists for Soviet actions, we believe, based upon our experiences, that the official U.S. version of events is incomplete and misleading. There are serious questions about what role the capabilities of the RC-135 played and why they were not used to try to head off the tragedy.

The Reagan administration has acknowledged that Soviet authorities are aware of the purpose and mission of the RC-135 aircraft that daily fly off their coast. We agree. The Soviets monitor U.S. military capabilities as closely as America monitors theirs.

Only full disclosure of the facts held by the NSA can provide the answers required by the public concerning this tragic event.

(The Denver Post, Sep. 12, 1983)

The writers, T. Edward Eskelson and Tom Bernard, are former U.S. Air Force communications intelligence specialists who flew on RC-135 reconnaissance flights out of Okinawa.

Journalist Recalls Airline's Precautions on Flight to Seoul

A passenger who took a Korean Air Lines charter flight between Alaska and Seoul nearly three years ago says he still vividly remembers the precautions taken as the jumbo jet approached Soviet airspace.

Terry O'Gorman of Pembroke, Ont., said he was among about 60 Canadian students who took the flight on Dec. 22, 1980. Members of the Canadian Youth World Exchange, they were on the first leg of a flight to Malaysia.

Mr. O'Gorman said the overnight flight originated in Los Angeles. The plane left about midnight and made a brief stop at Anchorage to refuel.

The 22-year-old broadcast journalist said that when the plane was eight to 10 hours out of Anchorage, a number of stewardesses entered the cabin and without explanation, proceeded to pull down all window shades.

"They made sure that every one was closed," he said, "They even woke one guy up and asked him to pull the shade down."

Mr. O'Gorman said nearly all lights inside the plane were then turned off and remained that way for about two hours. He described the interior as "Not in total darkness but very, very dark... I felt it was really strange."

His seat had been at one of the windows above a wing. He said he had a "hazy memory" of once lifting the shade far enough to see the wing area and then being surprised at the lack of any visible navigational lights. "I couldn't see anything."

Mr. O'Gorman said the darkening of the plane wasn't the only unusual occurrence on the flight. At one point, the cabin lights "started flashing at random. The stewardesses started running around and finally got them fixed."

He said the passengers were generally aware that they were on a northern route close to Soviet airspace.

The next morning, at Seoul, a friend suggested the strange activity was connected with the nearness of Soviet territory.

"I didn't put any faith in that – at the time."

(The Globe and Mail, Sep. 5, 1983)

Why Was MacDonald on Board KAL Jet?

The immediate reaction to this incident was predictable. Polls were taken to show that an 87% majority favored a "strong" U.S. response – exactly what Reagan wanted. Public opinion was galvanized in a way not seen since the Gulf of Tonkin incident. Reagan was quick to say that this "proved" how "evil" the Soviets were.

Indeed, how could they do such a thing? If, in fact, the Soviets had downed the plane, it may have been for the same reason that Israel downed a Libyan passenger jet over the Sinai desert in 1973, killing 74 persons. Somehow, though the President did not find that important enough to damn the Israelis forever. When, in Vietnam, innocent women and children were killed, especially at My Lai, the President did not get up and say that this proved how "evil" the American system was.

What exactly would the U.S. have done if Soviet aircraft "accidentally" flew over Los Alamos, New Mexico, or better yet Washington D.C. without warning and without responding to interceptors? When, in fact, the Soviet airline Aeroflot enroute from Moscow to Havana flew near Miami, Florida it responded to our interceptors and did not try to get away. Why was this flight 007 (shades of James bond?) so far off course when it had three sets of extremely sophisticated navigation equipment?

At the time of this writing a late report indicated that the pilot was a "strong-willed" person. It was admitted that he may have intentionally flown over Soviet airspace.

Then, failing to respond to Soviet interceptors, the pilot – instead of coming to a landing – ascended to 35,000 feet, a defiant action from the point of view of the interceptors. Was this a deliberately provocative act?

Another curious item was the presence of one passenger Congress-

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KCNA on S. Korean Airliner's Intrusion Into Soviet Airspace

PYONGYANG Sept. 23 (KCNA) – A South Korean airliner, while flying to Seoul after leaving New York, was "brought down" after it infiltrated deep into the Soviet airspace on the night of September 1, according to reports.

Now the United States, Japan and some Western countries, and south Korea are exciting a big commotion, saying that the Soviet Union "exacted a heavy death toll" by "shooting down a civilian airliner."

U.S. President Reagan published statements and "sanctions against the Soviet Union", claiming that it was "against humanitarianism" for the Soviet Union to have "shot down the south Korean airliner", even though it crossed the Soviet borderline. And he is demanding other countries follow suit.

The Soviet Union issued a Tass statement and a government statement throwing light on the background of this incident in which the United States intentionally sent the south Korean airliner deep into their Soviet airspace for espionage purpose.

Follows the gist of the statements:

On the night from August 31 to September 1 this year, an unidentified plane had rudely violated the Soviet State border and intruded deep into the Soviet Union's air space. The intruder plane had deviated from the existing international route in the direction of the Soviet Union's territory by up to 500 kilometres and spent more than two hours over the Kamchatka Peninsula, the area of the sea of Okhotsk and the Island of Sakhalin.

In violation of international regulations the plane flew without navigation lights, did not react to radio signals of the Soviet Dispatcher Services and itself made no attempts to establish such communication contact.

It was natural that during the time the unidentified intruder plane was in the USSR air space Soviet anti-air defence aircraft were ordered aloft which repeatedly tried to establish contacts with the plane using generally accepted signals and to take it to the nearest airfield in the territory of the Soviet Union. The intruder plane, however, ignored all this. So the interceptor – fighter plane of the anti-aircraft defences fulfilled the order of the command post to stop the flight.

The Soviet pilots, in stopping the actions of the intruder plane, could not know that it was a civilian aircraft.

Noting that now the United States and some countries claim that the intruder plane was a airliner, the statements exposed that the plane was used for espionage purpose. They continued:

In the light of these facts the intrusion into the Soviet air space by the mentioned plane cannot be regarded in any other way than a preplanned act. It was obviously thought possible to attain special intelligence aims without hindrance using civilian planes as a cover.

The point is a deliberate preplanned action in an area which is strategically important to the Soviet Union. The instigators of that action could not help realizing what its outcome could be but went ahead with a major intelligence operation with the use, as is now becoming clear, of a civilian plane, deliberately exposing its passengers to mortal danger.

Saying that the people aboard the plane which was used by the American special organs for their foul purpose fell victims to their new criminal act, the statements declared that the Soviet Government expresses regret over the death of innocent people.

The entire responsibility for this tragedy rests wholly and fully with the leaders of the United States of America, they stressed.

"Pravda" in a commentary on September 6 declared that the provocateurs of the incident committed brutality, not minding the loss of human lives, obviously intending to test practically if an espionage flight could be made safely above the Soviet territory under the disguise of a civilian plane and, in case it failed, launch a smear campaign against the Soviet Union.

The Soviet Defence Minister and the Chief of General Staff of the Soviet Armed Forces on September 9 and the Chief of Staff of the Soviet Air Defence Forces, through their speech, statement and talk, declared that it is a sovereign right of every state and existing international regulations to defend its borders, including its airspace, and warned that any provocation would be dealt a deserving blow.

Now the world public circles are showing varied reaction to the incident.

Some countries insist on the Soviet Union "apologizing" for the incident and making "reparation" while other countries say that the U.S. imperialists used the south Korean airliner in their espionage, stressing that this was "an intentional provocation for confusing world opinion and increasing tensions."

And some countries express doubt as to "How could the south Korean plane veer so far off the established route and how was it left to deflect from its route so long?"

World opinion expresses concern for the unprecedentedly frantic anti-communist campaign launched by the U.S. imperialists after the south Korean airliner was "shot down", bringing the overall situation to a higher pitch of strain, and demands that the causes of distrust and confrontation among countries be removed quickly.

Our own experiences tell us that it is an old game of the U.S. imperialists to try to attain their sinister aggressive purpose by faking up a provocative incident and laying the blame at another's door. This is proven by the countless provocative incidents breaking out along the Military Demarcation Line of Korea.

Now the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Du Hwan clique are preposterously connecting the plane incident even with us. They are crying that "the communists of the north must be guarded against" and they must "fight and defeat communism" for their "survival" and deliberately inciting antagonism and confrontation between the compatriots of the north and the south.

By so doing the U.S. imperialists and traitor Chon Du Hwan are craftily trying to whip up war hysteria in south Korea and divert the anti-U.S. sentiments daily growing among the south Korean people to anti-communism.

While raising a massive anti-communist row in south Korea, they are intensifying provocations in the areas along the Military Demarcation Line and deliberately rendering the situation strained.

We are watching these provocations of theirs heightening our vigilance.

(Continued from page 4)

man Larry MacDonald – the most rabidly anti-communist congressman in Washington. News reports said that he hated the Soviets so much that other congresmen were ignoring him. He also had recently been elected Chairman of the John Birch Society, a group more paranoid about fantastic Communist conspiracies than the Soviets are about their borders. This one man would have been elated at the results. The deaths of so many people (most of whom were not Americans) on a civilian airliner, seemingly and inexplicably caused by the Soviets who have been proclaiming their love of peace, achieved his dreams far more than all the ranting and raving he could do in Congress. As he would have wanted it, now Reagan's hand is strengthened to get his way on nuclear arms, and the U.S. can move one step closed to mastering the USSR.

Precisely for this reason I am suspicious. A man like MacDonald is so nuts that his martyrdom cannot be ruled out as a motive. In his world the sacrifice of 268 other people would be nothing compared to eliminating the "incomparably greater evil" of communism. With the help of the pilot, or other CIA operatives (were just as weird as MacDonald and who could have replaced the pilot, he could have caused the flight to take its fateful course, causing the Russians to shoot down the plane. With the help of even higher authorities on his side, there would have been no problem at all knowing that the accusatory finger would be pointed at the Soviets, he could be assured of escaping any suspicion. And the U.S. could maintain an appearance of "innocence."

Of course, we could never know if this actually were true (just the way MacDonald would have wanted it), and the arms race goes on its inexorable way to eventual omnicide. The arms race is insanity, and it must be ended.

We need to take the best of the original vision of the Founding Fathers of the U.S. and go forward with that. There is only one hope,

(Continued from page 6)

• The Ghana – the Democratic People's Republic of Korea Friendship Association in a statement pointed out that if the 70th conference was held in south Korea, it would encourage the U.S. and the south Korean junta to the "two Koreas" plot and new war provocation manoeuvres.

Foreign Media

• The Malagasy Anta News Agency in its recent commentary titled "Principled Stand Must Be Taken toward 70th Inter-Parliamentary Conference said: An increasing number of countries manifest their stand to boycott the Seoul conference. This is because south Korea is a complete colony which is most thoroughly dependent on the United States in military, political, economic and cultural fields among its colonies and an area where human rights are trampled underfoot most ruthlessly in the world. It is also because the United States and the south Korean puppet clique are scheming to use the 70th conference in hastening the creation of "two Koreas" and concealing their new war provocation manoeuvres.

• The Italian paper "Pasee Sera" in a commentary September 5 exposed the present situation of south Korea in the raw. It recalled that many Third World countries have decided to boycott the 70th Inter-Parliamentary Conference and a number of political parties decided not to send their delegates to Seoul.

and that is for the people of the earth to get together and form some kind of mechanism which would guarantee an end to any threat of war and nuclear annihilation. Perhaps the first step should be to form an organization to collect and disseminate ideas and information on how to accomplish this.

(Washington Post, Sep. 9, 1983)

This article appeared in the Post as an advertisement. The author is Larry Flynt, editor and publisher of Hustler magazine.

Rodong Sinmun on Int'l Affairs

On U.S. Anti-Nicaragua Moves

Rodong Sinmun on Sep. 17 commented on the unceasing bombing of major objects of Nicaragua including the Managua Airport by planes of the mercenaries of the U.S.

Branding this as a renewed grave escalation of the anti-Nicaragua aggressive moves of the U.S., the author of the commentary said:

The U.S. had committed a ceaseless anti-Nicaraguan piracy by massing many warships of theirs in the Nicaraguan waters while sending the Somoza remnants and Honduran reactionaries frequently into the Nicaraguan territory to commit provocations. And now they have started committing aggressions against Nicaragua from the air.

The U.S. schemes to intensify bombing of her.

The Nicaraguan situation is developing to a grave phase due to the U.S. anti-Nicaragua aggressive acts which are getting ever more unscrupulous.

The U.S. armed intervention in Nicaragua can never be overlooked. It must be thwarted decisively.

Should the U.S. persists in their reckless campaign to attain their aggressive aim in Nicaragua, they would face an even vehement protest and denunciation of the world people and land themselves in a more serious isolation in the international arena.

On Japan's Militarization

The revival of militarism in Japan is a self-destroying act pushing Japan along the road of destruction.

Rodong Sinmun on Sep. 22 stressed this in an article titled "Criminal Act Pushing Japan along the Road of Destruction", denouncing the Japanese reactionaries for reviving the ghost of militarism in an attempt to become the leader of Asia and realize the old dream of the "Greater East Asia" Co-prosperity Sphere."

The article said:

On August 15, the 38th anniversary of the surrender of Japanese, the Japanese reactionaries staged in Tokyo a burlesque called "memorial service for fallen soldiers" in memory of those who died, meted out a deserving punishment for their crimes against the Asian people and mankind. Nakasone himself showed up at the "Yasukuni Jinja" (shrine) in Tokyo and paid a tribute to the spirits of "fallen soldiers."

This is an act of those mad with militarization.

They exalted to the skies those who had long been thrown into a dustbin of history, branded as aggressors and war-criminals, and described them as "heroes" and "patriots". This bespeaks that the Japanese reactionaries are hell bent on the moves to imbue the Japanese people with the "Samurai Spirit" and hasten militarist rearmament for overseas expansion.

Due to their manoeuvres, the ghost of militarism has been revived and is hovering about in Japan and its danger is daily increasing.

The Japanese reactionaries declared the revision of the constitution the policy of the Liberal-Democratic Party and are hastening the completion of the draft of a revised constitution. In the revised constitution, they plan to place the "emperor" in the legal position of the "centre of national unity and the supreme ruler of state." This tells that they intend to actively promote the "building of a military power" and preparations for overseas aggression, offering the prerogative of supreme command of the state to the "emperor", an incarnation of militarism, aggression and war.

In establishing a militarist legal system, they scheme to set up the same political system and order as in the past and justify their overseas expansion.

Militarization finds graphic expression in economic domains, too.

A campaign is going on these days in Japan to incite militarism and aggressive idea among the people, longing for the "great empire of Japan."

These manoeuvres of the Japanese reactionaries seek a criminal aim to legalize their remilitarization line and overseas expansion policy, mentally deform the Japanese people with militarism and drive them out to the field of aggression and war without much difficulty.

To Support Palestinian People's Cause

Rodong Sinmun (organ of the CC of the WPK) on Sep. 18 carried a commentary titled "Firm Support to Palestinian People's Just Cause". Pointing out that the question of Palestine and the Middle East is becoming more complicated due to the manoeuvres of Israel and the imperialists, the author of the commentary said:

So long as the Israeli Zionists persist in their criminal acts, peace and security in the Middle East cannot be ensured nor can a fair settlement of the Middle East problem be realized.

It is an inviolable right of the Palestinian people to restore their lost homeland.

Israel must withdraw from the territory of Palestine.

The righteous demand of the Palestinian people to take back their homeland from Israel, found an independent state of Palestine and restore their national rights must be recognized and met as early as possible.

Today the Palestinian people under the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organization, their sole legitimate representative, are fighting against imperialism and zionism and for the complete liberation of their homeland and the restoration of their national rights, not yielding to difficult conditions.

Kim Dae Jung's Interview With "Sekai" (1)

Seoul's Unfit for the Conference of IPU.

Mr. Kim Dae Jung now in the United States stated his views on the unjustifiable political settlements of his abduction case by the Japanese and south Korea authorities, the Kwangju affair, the Chon Du Hwan military junta and other issues in an interview with Mr. Yasue Ryosuke, Editor-in-Chief of the authoritative Japanese Magazine Sekai (world).

In his interview with the Sekai editor, Mr. Kim Dae Jung gave a in-depth analysis of Korea's modern history and expressed his firm resolve to make south Korea a democracy and achieve the reunification of the Korean Peninsula.

Here is the first instalment of excerpts from his Sekai interview: (The interview was given in Washington in June this year and published in the September issue of the monthly magazine.)

Mr. Kim Dae Jung was kidnapped from Tokyo Aug. 8, 1973. A photo shows Mr. Kim Dae Jung in Seoul on Aug. 14, 1973 after the incident of abduction.

1 Abduction Case and Japanese Government

Mr. Kim: As Mr. Yasue said, it gives me a strange feeling of man's fate to have an interview with you again for your "Sekai" magazine (a monthly magazine) just 10 years after the previous one. And above all I heartily want to express my thanks for Japanese people, who have supported me warmly for the past 10 years, a fact unprecedented in the history of Japanese people's human rights' movement. I'm sure the readers of "Sekai" have most strongly supported me ..... But I'm disappointed with the attitude of the Japanese and south Korean governments the way they delt with my case. I think it is quite natural for the south Korean "government" to try to hide its crime, because it is responsible for the crime, but the successive Japanese governments, have taken contradictory attitudes in matters relation to the problem of human rights and sovereignty. I'm afraid they have tried to settle the case unjustly from a historical point of view, and against public opinion. I think, it may sound strange, if I say this, but my case has proved to be very significant to the Japanese government in a sense. Japanese democracy was not attained by people's own strength, or people's democratic growth, but a result of defeat in the World War II.

So, I think, there are many problems in Japanese democracy, and particularly the spiritual aspects of it, human rights problem as a matter at the base of democracy should be examined by the Japanese people themselves. In this sense, if Japan had settled my case justly as a human rights problem, it should have contributed greatly to Japanese democracy as well as to the history of human rights in the world. Furthermore, there has been a tendency in the past to settle a problem between Japan and south Korea at the expense of principle, so both Koreans and Japanese have had doubts about the way the governments have acted and have blamed them. So, I think my case is a good opportunity to establish a cooperative or rational relation between Japan and south Korea.

If the situation, the relation between Japan and south Korea had been as I said, the present relations between the two would be a little different from what they are. More than any other governments of the world, the Japanese government knows well KCIA is responsible for my incident. But the Japanese authorities say they don't know, and disregarded the fingerprints of an offender as evidence of the criminal offense. We cannot but regard it as negligence on the part of the investigators. And the Japanese government kept silence and let the criminals leave Japan safely. As a result, it says it couldn't help solving the problem by political settlement. Moreover in this political settlement, they didn't consider my human right at all. It was disgraceful, indeed, that neither government let me know about the political settlement. No power organ of governments have the right to abandon or ignore an individual's human rights at its own discretion. The governments or power organ exists not to discard or neglect human rights, but to defend them. At least, democracy is something like this. So long as Japan is a democracy, it cannot discard or ignore human rights. But by doing so, it has betrayed Japanese public opinion. Yet, if it hadn't been for the Japanese people's efforts and supports for me, I could not have lived until now, nor would I have an interview with you again, Mr. Yasue?

Mr. Y.: You expressed your doubts about the Japanese government and at the same time thanked the Japanese people in an interview with Japanese journalists on Jan. 6 soon after you came to U.S. I think many people were impressed by your statements and so I was. But, we, as Japanese people, can't separate ourselves from our government. I think it is our problem and we are responsible for it. Above all, I think this question is deeply related to Japanese morality. I keenly feel that we are now in a situation where we are required to delve into the question of political mentality. Especially I cannot forget the incident of May 28, 1980. You were arrested on May 17 and protesting your arrest, from 18th of May, Kwangju citizens rose up. It was on the morning of May 25 that Kwangju citizens began to be brought under the "government's" control. In the meantime, on the 25th of May, a really strange thing happened which was out of the bounds of common sense—the south Korean military under martial law made public an "interim investigation report", which said the Kwangju incident was plotted by you as a leader, to overthrow the "government". Though the military released the investigation report on May 22, the struggle or what the government called a riot, was so widespread in a short time to get any accurate information on who was leader and how it was planned, before it was suppressed.

According to a lecture which you gave recently in U.S., you didn't know the Kwangju incident until July, because you were in the prison during the period.

Mr. Kim: No, I didn't know it until the 10th of July.

Mr.Y: The interim investigation report was released before the incident was settled and nothing was examined about the persons involved. An incident in which some one killed some others could be solved in a short time, but it is impossible to imagine that all the criminal aspects of the incident could be revealed in such a short period of times. And moreover, the "interim investigation report" is almost same in contents as those which you were charged in a trial later, so this gives very important evidence that the incident was plotted by the "government" from the beginning. In addition, the most important point about Mr. Kim's "crime" as a leader of the plot is that you were held responsible for your views and activities in Japan and from that time, the "government" asserted you had plotted the overthrow of the "government". Though many people criticized "political settlement" between Japan and south Korea, yet the only result of their criticism was that the south Korean "Government" was compelled not to charge you with your speeches and conduct in Japan. But the promise was completely ignored, and the "government" regarded your speeches and conduct in Japan as the most important reason for sentencing you to death and this was already decided on May 22. One week after that, on the morning of May 28, Kwangju people were suppressed by the military, and many were victimized. Then, on the same day, the Japanese ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary who had been there since May 21, met Chon Du Hwan officially and had a talk with him. The Japanese ambassador who represented the Japanese people met Chon Du Hwan earlier than the ambassadors of any other countries. According to news papers, he heard General Chon's explanations. Yet, the fact that the one who represented the Japanese nation heard his explanations means that he approved the massacre diplomatically. That is the one who represented the Japanese people approved the Kwangju massacre officially. And when the ambassador was asked by Japanese journalists after the conference whether Mr. Kim Dae Jung became a topic or not, he said he didn't dare to ask about it. On May 22, it was made known that you were accused of his speech and conduct in Japan, but it was applied to the unjustifiable political settlement itself. After that, the Japanese government under pressure of strong public opinion was forced to complain to the south Korean "government" that was against the political settlement but Japan and already known that on May 22. I think the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentaly should be asked about you on May 28. His statement that he didn't dare to ask about you means that the Japanese government had scrapped the political settlement at the stage. I wondered then if there were morality and law. The ambassador plenipotentiary is the present Japanese ambassador to south Korea, Mr. Maeda Toshiichi.

(To be continued)

More and more strong oppositions against Seoul conference coming from the world are coming; committees, organizations, personages, news media.

Committees and Organizations

U.S. Imperialists' Scheme to hold Inter-Parliamentary Conference in Seoul under Fire in many Countries

- **The Patan District Committee of the Nepalese Peace Committee, the Patan District Committee of the Nepalese Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Committee and the Nepalese Committee of Day of Human rights recently made public a joint statement, which says that the vicious "two Koreas" plot of the U.S. for perpetuating the division of Korea lurks behind the scheme to hold the 70th Conference of the Inter-Parliamentary Union in Seoul.**

The statement stresses that no delegate of an independent and sovereign state in the world should go to south Korea which is a colony of the United States, a powder magazine for a nuclear war, a place where human rights and democracy are ruthlessly trampled underfoot and the "kingdom of unemployment."

- **The Guyana Committee for Support of Korea's Reunification** in its recent appeal noted that the U.S. imperialists are craftily manoeuvring to have south Korea, their colony, recognized as an "independent state" by holding an international conference there. It urged all the member nations not to send their delegations to the Seoul conference of the Inter-Parliamentary Union.

Japanese Organisations and Personages

- **The Tokushima Prefectural People's Council for Supporting the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea** in a statement denounced the U.S. and the Chon Du Hwan junta for having schemed to have Seoul "designated" as the venue of the conference despite the opposition of many member nations, in disregard of the usage of the Inter-Parliamentary Union.

Noting that an increasing number of parliamentarians in capitalist countries have expressed their will not to attend the conference, the statement opposed the participation of the Japanese delegation in the conference and strongly urged all political parties and organisations to join in actions against the hosting of the conference in Seoul.

- **The National Council of the Socialist Youth Union of Japan** stressed that Seoul is wholly unfit for the convocation of the conference. It determinedly condemned the Chon Du Hwan junta for trying to use the conference in its political aim to have its "regime" legalized internationally.

Austrian and Icelandic Friendship Organisations

- The Society for the Promotion of Relations between Austria And the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Austrian Committee for Supporting Korea's reunification and the Icelandic Solidarity Committee for the Reunification of Korea issued statements against the convocation of an Inter-Parliamentary Conference in Seoul.

The society for the promotion of relations between Austria and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Austrian Committee for supporting Korea's reunification in their joint statement said that it is really strange to hold a conference of the Inter-Parliamentary Union in south Korea where military fascist dictatorship holds sway and the national assembly exists only in name.

Recalling that many countries had denounced the scheme to hold the conference in Seoul and declared that they would never send their delegations to it, the statement determinedly opposed the convocation of the conference in Seoul.

- **The Icelandic Solidarity Committee for the reunification of Korea** in its statement said that the "decision" to hold a conference of the Inter-Parliamentary Union in south Korea where democracy and human rights are cruelly violated and the people who demand national reunification are either arrested and penalized or banished abroad, is a gross mistake.

If the Inter-Parliamentary Conference were held in Seoul, it would mean to encourage the Chon Du Hwan military fascist rule, the statement said, and continued:

This would lay grave obstacles in the way of Korean reunification and increase the danger of war in northeast Asia.

We appeal to the member nations of the Inter-Parliamentary Union to oppose going to Seoul.

Seoul is Unfit for Inter-Parliamentary Conference, Declares IUS

- **The Secretariat of the International Union of Students** considers that Seoul is unfit for the convocation of the 70th Conference of the Inter-Parliamentary Union and opposes all the attempts to create "two Koreas" by abusing an international organization, not to speak of talks in Seoul, declared the IUS Secretariat in its solidarity letter to the Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea and the Korean Students Committee in connection with the scheme of the U.S. and the south Korean junta to hold the 70th Conference in Seoul.

The letter said:

The United States and the south Korean "regime" are leaving no stone unturned in their bid to hold the 70th Conference of the IPU in Seoul, south Korea, in October this year.

This reflects the political intrigues of the U.S. and the south Korean puppets to have south Korea, a colony of the United States, recognized internationally as an "independent state" and, furthermore, create "two Koreas."

Convening the conference in south Korea means laying another obstacle to Korea's reunification and totally destroying the source of peace in this region.

Scheme to Hold Inter-Parliamentary Conference in Seoul Under Fire in Various Countries

- The Berne Branch of the Swis Progressive Organizations in its recent statement said: The venue of the 70th Conference of the Inter-Parliamentary Union was chosen under the manipulation of the U.S. It is part of its "two Koreas" plot and is aimed at having the south Korean clique of murderer recognized internationally.

South Korea, a colony of the United States in the political, economic and military aspects, is unfit for an international conference, stressed the statement.

(Continued on page 5)

Soccur Team of Korean Elementary School Here Visits DPRK

Members of the soccer club of the elementary school of the Seiban Korean Elementary and Junior High School, Himeji City, Hyogo Prefecture, visited the DPRK from July 29 to Aug. 15.

Their visit to the DPRK was a supplementary prize for winning in the 5th Central Soccer Games of Korean Elementary Schools in Japan, which were held from May 29 to 31 in Tokyo.

Participating in the games of Korean elementary school children were the soccer teams of 36 Korean elementary schools which were qualified as a result of regional eliminations.

The supplementary prize – to visit the home country – was began to be awarded to the winning team from this year.

The central soccer games of Korean elementary schools started in 1978 sponsored by the Korean Soccer Team in Japan to promote sports exchange among soccer clubs in Korean schools, to help improve their technique and train good soccer players.

It was for the second time that the Seiban Korean Elementary and Junior High School won the Championships. They won the Championships at the first central soccer games held in 1978.

The 22 members of the team – 21 pupils of the 6th grade and 1 pupil of the 5th grade – and four of the pupils' parents, visited the homeland with several teachers and people from the Korean Soccur Team in Japan.

When the Seiban team was awarded a visit to the homeland as a supplementary prize, members of the team said, "I feel as if I were in a dream," "I can't still believe my ears," "I'm lucky," etc.

According to Paek Tong Hwa, a teacher in charge of the team, the pupils had doubts whether they were really able to visit the homeland, until they got aboard the DPRK passenger ship Samjiyon.

"In school," Mr. Paek continued, "they had learned about their home country in textbooks, from their teachers, movies, photos, etc. They also had heard from their parents about the home country. They knew about their homeland whenever guests from the DPRK, for example, the Pyongyang Children and Students Art Troupe, visited Japan and their school."

He said, "Therefore, it was really like a dream for them to visit their homeland, which they had longed for."

On July 29, they left Niigata Port, seen off by their parents, teachers and classmates.

After arriving in the DPRK, they visited many places including Mangyongdae, the Taesonsan Amusement Center and the Arch of Triumph. They were impressed by beautiful Pyongyang, the capital of the DPRK. They enjoyed climbing Mt. Paekdu, the highest mountain in the DPRK.

The highlights of their visit to the homeland was games with students in their home country.

On Aug. 4, they played with a team of the Taetaryong Junior and Senior High School, where students from the age of 10 to 16 are studying. The team was the strongest in Pyongyang. The game was played in the Kim Il Sung Stadium, the largest national stadium in the DPRK equipped with modern facilities. Some 45,000 citizens, children and students of Pyongyang saw the game.

The game started at 8:00 p.m. Due to a foul by the Taetaryong team, the Seiban eleven got a penalty kick in the first half, but they failed to shoot a goal. In the second half, the Taetaryong team scored one point. Though the game was a close combat, the Taetaryong finally won the game.

On Aug. 6, the Seiban team played with a team of the Junior High School attached to Pyongyang University of Physical Culture. Their play was watched by some 50,000 children, students and citizens of Pyongyang. The Pyongyang team was excellent in individual play and was good at systematic offence.

The game was kicked off by the Seiban eleven. The right wing of the Seiban team passed the ball skillfully to the center forward and shot a goal in the first half. In the second half, neither teams was able to score a point. Thus the Seiban eleven won the game.

These games were telecast in Pyongyang.

Sports people in the DPRK appreciated the play of the Seiban eleven. They praised its basic training.

Mr. Kim, a coach of the Seiban team said, "The games with students of the homeland at the Kim Il Sung Stadium, were the best present to the pupils, who learned many things there. Their experience in the homeland will go a long way toward strengthening the Seiban team and develop themselves in their school life.

Chairman of the Korean Soccur Team in Japan, who visited the DPRK with the Seiban team as an advisor, said, "When I saw the games of the Seiban team at the Kim Il Sung Stadium and members of the Seiban team being carried on the shoulders of students of the homeland, I was moved to tears. To play with students of the homeland at the Kim Il Sung Stadium had been a dream of them. I felt I was in the warm bosom of the fatherland. I'll do my best to manage well the central soccer games of Korean elementary schools in future too, for the development of our national education in Japan."

Soccer is popular among children and students of Korean schools in Japan and each school has its soccer club.

While staying in the homeland, three players of the Seiban team were awarded the Title of "Good Player" for Children and Youth of the DPRK. They included Li Jong Hwa and Kim Chang Bu.

They all said, "It is our honor to be awarded this title of honor. We will do our best to study and train ourselves to be good players."

One of them said, "I told my father and mother what I saw and learned in the homeland. My father and mother praised and encouraged me."

"Players of the homeland played well. They were strong. I wish to be an excellent soccer player of the DPRK. For this purpose, I'll study well and train myself everyday." Mr. Paek said, "What these boys experienced in the homeland, for instance, games at the Kim Il Sung Stadium, will be of great significances to them. They will surely have a more intimate feeling about the homeland."

After their return to Japan and the second term started, the boys became more active in their school life. They are studying well and active in a model-class movement. Some of them began to deliver Chosen Sinbo, a Korean daily, to compatriots living in the same town.

According to Mr. Paek, these pupils said that they wanted to be good soccer players of the homeland. They also told their parents that they wanted to visit the DPRK again with their family members.

The Seiban Korean Elementary and Junior High School was established in June 1946. The soccer team of this school was formed in 1972. The soccer club has some 60 members, who include 4th, 5th and 6th graders. The soccer team joined in the Himeji Soccer League consisting of Japanese students' soccer clubs. Since a few years ago, the Seiban team has played with Japanese teams.

There are 154 Korean schools from primary schools to a university and 66 kindergartens and nurseries in Japan. They are operated by Chongryun (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan). In Korean schools pupils and students learn Korean, Korean hisotry and culture and other subjects. The democratic national education here is supported by the DPRK, which has sent educational aid fund and stipens for the Korean students over 89 times amounting to a total of 34,649,427,033 yen. Many opportunities are given to Korean children and students here to visit the homeland.

Member of the soccur club of the Seiban Korean Elementary and Junior High School being carried on the shoulders of students of the homeland at the Kim Il Sung Stadium.

NEWS DISPATCH FROM PYONGYANG

Foreign Dels to Pyongyang (Jul. 18–29)

*A friendship visiting group of the External Department of the Congolese Workers' Party headed by Madzous Charles, member, and Permanent Secretary of the External Department, of the Central Committee of the Congolese Workers' Party

*A delegation of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR headed by A.S. Barkauskas, vice-President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Lithuanian Soviet Socialist Republic

*Maltese delegate for the study of the Juche idea John Buttigieg, Secretary of the Juche idea study group of the Melleha Club of the Malta Labour Party and Secretary Youth of the Melleha Club of the MLP

*A delegation of universities of Costa Rica headed by Roberto Villalobos Ardon, Rector of the Technical Institute of Costa Rica

*A Polish basketball team to participate in the International Friendship Junior Men's Basketball Tournament of Socialist Countries

JULY 19

*Anis Hasan Yahia, Member of the Central Committee of the Yemen Socialist Party and Secretary of its economic department, who is special envoy of Ali Nasser Mohamed Secretary General of the Central Committee of the Yemen Socialist Party and Chairman of the Presidium of the People's Supreme Council and Prime Minister of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, and his entourage

*Pintasilogo, ex-Premier of the Republic of Portugal and Advisor to the President, and her entourage

JULY 21

*A government friendship delegation of the Mongolian People's Republic headed by Lt. General Zh. Zhamyan, Member of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and Chairman of the Veterans

*A Bulgarian trade union delegation headed by Lilyana Dimitrova, Secretary of the Central Council of the Bulgarian Trade Unions

JULY 22

*A solidarity delegation of the Hungarian People's Republic headed by Deak Livia, Member of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, vice-Chairman of the Hungarian Solidarity Committee and vice-President of the Hungarian National Peace Council

*A friendship delegation of the Bulgarian People's Republic headed by Slavcho Tronski, Member of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and President of the Bulgarian Committee for Solidarity with the Peoples of Asia and Africa

*A government friendship delegation of the Socialist Republic of Romania headed by Neculai Agachi, Member of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party and Minister of Metal Industry, who is Chairman of the Romania-Korea Friendship Association

*A government delegation of the German Democratic Republic headed by Kurt Singhuber, Minister for Oreminig, Metallurgy and Potash

*Noel Sinclair, permanent delegate of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana to the United Nations

*P.T. Sekochewana, Chief of the Theory and Practice Centre of Kimiburgimo in Zimbabwe

*A delegation of University of Colombia for the study of the Juche idea headed by Dr. Hector De Los Rios, professor at Antioquia University of Colombia

*Nelson Gonzales Sanchez, Professor at Zulia University in Maracaibo, Venezuela

*Taieb Acheche, Director of Sourse Normal College of Tunisia

*Prof. and Dr. N.L. Nadda, Dean of a Faculty of University of Patna, India

*A delegation of the Society of Japanese Teachers for the Study of the Juche Idea headed by Choei Aita, representative member of the Society of Teachers for the Study of the Juche Idea in Fukushima Prefecture, Japan and Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Trade Unions of Teachers in Fukushima Prefecture

*Kim Won Il, a U.S.-resident Korean, and his son Kim Ung Teak, a professor of Drexel University, Pennsylvania state and his family

JULY 25

*A Chinese people's friendship delegation headed by Hong Xuezhi, member, and Deputy Secretary General of the Military Commission, of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, former Deputy Commander of the Chinese People's Volunteers and Director of the Logistics Department of the Chinese People's Liberation Army

*A friendship delegation of the Soviet Union headed by K.M. Prodaivoda, vice-Minister of the Forestry, Pulp, Paper-making and Timber Processing Industry and vice-Chairman of the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society Central Committee

*A delegation of the Soviet Railway Transport Workers Trade Union headed by N.N. Lovrentiev, Secretary of the Central Committee of the Trade Union

*A delegation of the Nigerian Union of Teachers headed by J.O. Itotoh, President of the Pan-African Teacher Union and National President of the Nigerian Union of Teachers

*Deputy President of the Central Bank of the Republic of Nicaragua Adolfo Davila

*Prof. Justin Pierre Thorens, Ex-President of Geneva University, Switzerland

*Mono Jana Hubert, Professor of Yaounde University, who is delegate of the Cameroon Group for the Study of the Juche Idea

*The Hungarian team which will participate in the International Friendship Junior Shooting Tournament of Socialist Countries in the DPRK

JULY 26

*A delegation of the People's Congress Party of Uganda headed by J.M.M. Luwuliza Kirunda, General Secretary of the People's Congress Party of Uganda and Minister of Interior Affairs of the Republic of Uganda

*The delegation of the Aichi Prefectural Solidarity Committee Supporting Korea's Reunification headed by Yokoyoshi Eiichi, Representative member of the Japan Aichi Prefectural People's Council Supporting the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea and honorary professor of Nagoya University

JULY 18

*Bulgarian and Soviet shooting teams to attend the International Friendship Junior Shooting Tournament of Socialist Countries in the DPRK

JULY 29

*A delegation of the West Germany-Korea Friendship Association headed by its Chairman Wolfgang Pack

*Granville V. Stone, Secretary General of the British Committee for Supporting the Reunification of Korea

*A Beijing municipal friendship delegation of China headed by Chen Xitong, Member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, Secretary of the Beijing Municipal Committee of the CPC and Mayor of the Beijing Municipal People's Government

*Bjorguly Froyn, Chairman of the Norway Trade Union Committee for the Reunification of Korea

*Sharafat Kan and Uma Punj, members of the Asian Regional Institute of the Juche Idea

(KCNA)

Tireless Efforts by DPRK for Negotiated Settlement To Korea's Reunification (4)

(Continued from previous issue)

On June 16, 1950, the Central Committee of the DFRF adopted a decision on the struggle to put into effect the appeal on promoting peaceful national reunification.

The gist of the decision is as follows:

1. A staunch struggle shall be waged against the Syngman Rhee traitorous clique of south Korea who are opposed to the proposal on promoting peaceful national reunification and wide-scale activities shall be launched to expedite the country's peaceful reunification;

2. We request the Presidium of the SPA of the DPRK to discuss the possibility for the organs of state power to take measures for peaceful national reunification under the present situation;

3. We demand the release of the two men of the DFRF and the newsman of the "Choguk Chonson" who were sent to south Korea to convey the appeal of the DFRF on the promoting peaceful national reunification to south Korean political parties and public organizations and personalities. At the same time, we shall launch an all-people struggle for their release.

On June 19, 1950, the President of the SPA of the DPRK issued a decree on promoting peaceful national reunification.

Reflecting the unanimous will of the Korean people and basing itself on the desire of the democratic political parties and public organizations for the country's reunification, independence and democratic development, the decree proposed the following to the south Korean "National Assembly":

1. To realise peaceful national reunification by ynifying the SPA of the DPRK and the south Korean "National Assembly" into an all-Korea legislative body.

2. The all-Korea supreme legislative body organized in this way shall adopt the Constitution of the Republic and form the Government of the Republic.

3. General elections to the all-Korea legislative body shall be held on the bases of the Constitution of the Republic to be adopted.

4. In order to create conditions necessary for peaceful national reunification or for the normal activity of the all-Korean legislative body:

a. To arrest the national traitors who obstruct the country's peaceful reunification.

b. To ensure the freedom of speech, the press, assembly, demonstration and mass rally.

c. To put an end to the suppression of democratic political parties and public organizations and their activists.

To set free all political offenders. To guarantee complete freedom of activity for the democratic political parties and public organizations.

5. The government formed by the legislative body shall reorganize the army, police or the public security force existing in north and south Korea into a single army, police or public security corps on a democratic basis.

6. To propose an immediate withdrawal from Korea of the "UN Commission on Korea", the tool of the US imperialist aggressive policy of dividing and subjugating our country.

The Korean people shall solve the question of their country's peaceful reunification by their own efforts without outside interference.

7. All the measures pertaining to peaceful national reunification shall be completely put into effect by August 15 this year, i.e., the fifth anniversary of Korea's liberation from Japanese rule.

8. Provided the south Korean "National Assembly" agrees to negotiate the Presidium of the SPA of the DPRK is ready to send its delegation to Seoul or receive the delegation of the south Korean "National Assembly" in Pyongyang on June 21, 1950.

The south Korean "National Assembly" shall guarantee inviolability and security to the delegates of the SPA of the DPRK without fail and the Presidium of the SPA of the DPRK shall provide inviolability and security to the delegates of the south Korean "National Assembly".

The US imperialists and the Syngman Rhee traitorous clique answered all our proposals for peaceful reunification by launching a civil war.

3) TO PUT AN END TO US IMPERIALIST INVASION AND SOLVE THE KOREAN QUESTION IN A PEACEFUL WAY

On June 25, 1950, the Syngman Rhee puppet clique made an all-out armed attack against the northern half of the Republic all along the 38th parallel to ignite a fratricidal war.

As the Syngman Rhee puppet army took to flight owing to the decisive counteroffensive of the Korean People's Army and a wide area of the southern half was liberated, the US imperialists embarked on an open invasion.

The US troops of aggressors perpetrated bestial atrocities. The indiscriminately bombed our peaceful towns and rural villages to destroy them all, murdered innocent people at random.

The US imperialists attempted to cover up their invasion against Korea and their massacres of the Korean people under the UN signboard.

President Kim Il Sung said:

"... no amount of falsehoods and deception can cover up or justify the bestial atrocities the US aggressors are perpetrating in Korea in gross violation of all the norms of international law and the United Nations Charter."

Throughout the Fatherland Liberation War the Workers' Party of Korea, the Government of the Republic and the entire Korean people fought determinedly against the US invasion and, at the same time, endeavoured perseveringly to check atrocities of the US troops in Korea, make all the foreign troops withdraw from it and resolve the Korean question in a peaceful way.

On August 5, 1950, the Foreign Minister of the DPRK sent to the President of the UN Security Council a statement scathingly protesting to the unlawful US armed intervention in the internal affairs of Korea and demanding that a measure be adopted to stop the despicable crimes of the US armed forces in Korea as soon as possible.

On August 14, 1950, the Central Committee of the DERF published an appeal to the Korean people entitled On *the Statement of the Korean People and their Signature Campaign.*

The appeal asked everybody to call upon the United Nations to adopt a measure to put an immediate end to the US armed intervention in Korea and make the foreign interventionists' troops withdraw from Korea, and to sign his name to the statement of the Korean people on sending to the people's court the Syngman Rhee clique which was affording positive assistance to the armed interventionists who had ignited a fratricidal war in Korea and were opposed to the Korean people.

The magnificient central part of Pyongyang is being reconstructed.

On August 29, 1950, the Central Committee of the DFRF sent a letter respectively to the President of the UN Security Council and the Secretary-General of the United Nations in connection with the summing up of the signature campaign for the "statement of the Korean people".

The keynote of the letter is as follows:

In accordance with the decision of the Central Committee of the DFRF, 13,319,102 out of Koreans 15 years old and above–5,399,341 in the northern half of the Republic and 7,919,661 in the liberated areas of the southern half – signed their names, from August 15 to 27, 1950, to the "statement of the Korean people" on the immediate discontinuance of the US armed intervention in Korea, the withdrawal of the foreign troops and the delivery of the traitors to the Korean people to the people's court.

The signatories demand that the United Nations take prompt measures to put an end to the US armed intervention in Korea and make the foreign troops withdraw from the territory of Korea in accordance with its Charter and with the will of the overwhelming majority of the Korean people expressed in this statement.

On September 7, 1950, the Foreign Minister of the DPRK sent a letter respectively to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the President of its Security Council. In this letter he strongly demanded once again that a prompt measure be adopted to put an end to the fact that these barbarities were not discontinued but became even more serious since August 5, 1950, when he requested the UN Security Council to stop them right away.

On September 28, 1950, the Foreign Minister of the DPRK sent a statement respectively to the Chairman of the UN General Assembly and the President of its Security Council demanding the prompt discontinuance of the US troops' armed intervention in Korea and the immediate withdrawal of the aggressive armed forces of aggression from Korea, in connection with the fact that the armed interference of the US troops in Korea and their criminal atrocities had been continuing for three months.

On April 15, 1951, the Foreign Minister of the DPRK sent a message respectively to the Chairman of the UN General Assembly and the President of its Security Council in connection with the atrocities committed by the US troops in Korea and demanded that the criminal acts of US troops be stopped at once, war criminals punished and the Korean question settled in a peaceful way.

On November 19, 1951, the Foreign Minister of the DPRK sent a statement to the Chairman of the UN General Assembly and the President of its Security Council, in which he called for the peaceful solution of the Korean question.

The statement requested the United Nations:

To stop at once military actions in Korea, which will be the first step for the peaceful settlement of the Korean question;

To make armies of both sides retreat from their front line and thus create a demilitarized zone covering two kilometres respectively.

To pull out all the foreign troops from Korea;

To severely punish the criminals who try to escalate the war in Korea and those who organize and perpetrate outrages against the innocent Korean people.

On December 17, 1982, the Foreign Minister of the DPRK sent a message to the Chairman of the Seventh Session of the UN General Assembly, in opposition to its unreasonable decision and calling for the peaceful solution of the Korean question.

He regarded as unwarranted the "resolution" on the Korean question adopted at the Seventh Session of the UN General Assembly without participation of the representatives of the DPRK, the party concerned, and demanded that the UN General Assembly take the following necessary steps:

1. The unjust "decision" adopted at the General Assembly to cover up the American policy of aggression of the Korean war shall be cancelled.

2. All necessary measures shall be discussed and taken for the immediate ceasefire in Korea and for the peaceful solution of the Korean question.

3. Opportunities shall be provided for the delegates of the DPRK, who genuinely represent the Korean people, to attend the discussion on the Korean question at the United Nations organs.

4. US representatives who unilaterally declared an indefinite suspension of the Korean armistice talks, that is, those, who wrecked the ceasefire negotiations at Panmunjom, shall be punished.

5. To put an end to the American aggressors' barbarous bombing raids on the innocent people, towns and rural areas in north Korea being perpetrated under the cloak of UN flag.

6. Outrages to detain the P.O.W. of our side against their will, as well as the inhuman treatment, massacre and brutal repression at the P.O.W. camp in south Korea shall be stopped at once.

7. US war criminals shall be severely punished according to the international laws and following the dictates of human conscience lest they should repeate misanthropic crimes of massacring the innocent population in north Korea with bacteriological and chemical weapons as well as other kinds of illegal weapons, in wanton violation of the norms of the international laws and human morality.

On March 31, 1953, the Government of the DPRK issued a statement, in which it made new proposals for reaching armistice agreement with a view to terminating the Korean war as early as possible.

The irretrievable military, political and moral setbacks of the United States and the public opinion and pressure of the Korean people and the peace-loving people of the world made the United States sign the Armistice Agreement on July 27, 1953.

The Fatherland Liberation War that lasted over three years eneded in victory for the Korean people.

4) FOR CONVERTING ARMISTICE INTO DURABLE PEACE AND ACCELERATING PEACEFUL REUNIFICATION OF THE COUNTRY

The armistice in Korea meant an initial step towards a peaceful settlement of the Korean question, though not a durable peace in this land.

Speaking on the armistice and the question of national reunification in his report, *Everything for the Postwar Rehabilitation and Development of the National Economy*, at the Sixth Plenary Meeting of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea on August 5, 1953, President Kim Il Sung said as follows:

"The point is to consolidate the victory embodied in the armistice, which we have won at enormous sacrifices by going through the tribulations and calamities of war, and to struggle unremittingly for a lasting peace in Korea and the peaceful reunification of the country."

The first and foremost task of the Korean people in their struggle for the peaceful reunification of the country in the postwar period was to settle the Korean question completely by peaceful means by convening a political conference aimed basically at making the United States and their satellite troops withdraw completely from south Korea, and ensuring that the Korean people settle the Korean question by themselves.

(To be continued)

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